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Country programme document for Seychelles (2017-2020)

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I. Programme rationale

1. Seychelles is a high-income country with a gross national income per capita of $13,990[1]. In 2015 economic growth remained positive, at 3.8 per cent compared to 3.7 per cent in 2014, and an average of 5.6 per cent for the period 2011-2015[2]. Political stability has contributed to economic performance, as demonstrated by the recent closely contested but peaceful elections. In 2015, the Government approved the national development strategy, building on the 'blue' economy as its foundation for sustainable development through policies promoting green growth and cleaner technologies.

2. Seychelles has consistently ranked high on human development and gender indicators. Women's representation in decision-making is 44 per cent in the National Assembly, and women hold 27 per cent of ministerial posts. The first female Governor of the Central Bank was appointed in 2011, and the first female Chief Justice in 2015. In December 2015, Seychelles had its first female candidate standing in the presidential elections. Women's representation among decision-makers and in top and middle management stands at 47 per cent[3]. Seychelles achieved seven of the eight Millennium Development Goals, notably in education, gender, maternal health, and environment[4]. Some targets – maternal health and primary education enrolment – were achieved before 2000. From 2000 to 2015, infant mortality decreased from 16.5 per cent in 1991 to 5.4 per cent, and the maternal mortality ratio fell from 62 to 20.5 per thousand live births in 2014. Goal 6 was not achieved due to increasing HIV prevalence among vulnerable population groups.

3. Seychelles has historically viewed its natural environment as the pathway to sustainable development. Like many small island States, Seychelles is dependent on the healthy functioning of both its terrestrial and marine ecosystems for its economic development and social well-being. Seventy per cent of its gross domestic product, and more than 90 per cent of its exports, depend on natural, pristine, diverse and productive terrestrial and marine ecosystem services for tourism and fisheries. The country consists of a landmass of 455 km^2 forming 155 islands, and an exclusive economic zone covering 1.37 million km^2 – the second largest in Africa (after South Africa). With a restricted land area, there are intense competing pressures on land resources for tourism, agriculture, housing, water, and other needs. Over 50 per cent of terrestrial and 10 per cent of marine areas are under protection[5].

4. Extreme poverty in Seychelles, based on the World Bank indicator of $1.90 per day, is practically non-existent, as basic social services such as education, health, water and sanitation are complemented by a comprehensive welfare system[6]. This contributes to its high rank in the Human Development Index, 2015: 64th out of 187 countries, the second highest in Africa. However, recent poverty studies[7] reveal an increasing number of people below the national poverty line (17 per cent below $3.2 per day at 2012 prices) and increasing inequality (Gini coefficient of 0.658[8]), with fisheries, agricultural sectors, and women-headed households the most impoverished[9]. Although the welfare system has contributed to the elimination of extreme poverty, analysis indicates that leakages in the system (with only 15 per cent estimated to be reaching the real needs of the poor) impede the swift eradication of residual poverty.

5. The poverty studies highlight a growing trend of the middle class slipping into poverty, identifying nearly 40 per cent of the population (per-adult equivalent $9.7 per day) as poor, and 24.3 per cent as suffering from food insecurity (per-adult equivalent of $7.9 per day)[10]. Data from the National Bureau of Statistics suggest that lack of income is not in itself the root cause of poverty

[1] World Bank development indicators, July 2015
[2] African Development Bank country strategy paper, 2016-2020
[3] Gender secretariat, 2015 (Millennium Development Goals report, 2015, table 11)
[4] Millennium Development Goals report, 2015, for Seychelles
[5] Millennium Development Goals status report, 2015
[6] Wold Bank development indicators, July 2015
[7] Statistical bulletin on poverty estimates, 2013, and household budget survey, 2007, National Bureau of Statistics; Muller living conditions survey, 2012
[8] World Bank estimates, 2013
[9] Millennium Development Goals report, 2015
[10] Household budget survey, 2007; Muller living conditions survey, 2012

among some segments of the population, but that impoverishment may be a result of poor lifestyle choices and weaknesses in livelihoods due relative inactivity in the prime working-age group of those below the poverty line, especially men.

6. Further analysis of the 2015 poverty estimates at the district level suggest that there is a higher incidence of poverty in households where unemployment, a low level of education, and poor housing conditions exist[11]. This calls for policymakers and the National Bureau of Statistics to develop a common understanding of the causal effects between social ills and poverty. National surveys, and lessons from the experience of other countries through South-South cooperation, will be important in developing nationally accepted definitions of poverty and vulnerability that capture all the dimensions of the Seychelles context; and in understanding the dichotomy of high levels of poverty in a high-income small island developing State, to allow decision-makers to design and implement well-targeted and effective poverty alleviation programmes.

7. Sustainable economic development in Seychelles continues to be affected by environmental challenges. These range from coastal erosion and flooding; a high incidence of invasive species; and the effects of El Niño, which intensify issues of climate change and threaten livelihoods, biodiversity, and food security. This exposes the inherent vulnerabilities of small island developing States, especially for poor and female-headed households, which are dependent on natural resources for their livelihoods, have limited capacity to cope, and are apt to fall deeper into poverty. The challenge is compounded by the restricted financial and technical capacity of the Government due to the heavy debt burden, on the one hand, and limited skilled human resources, on the other, often leading to poor institutional coordination and inadequate enforcement or provision of appropriate responses. This makes it imperative to strengthen institutional and functional capacities for effective sustainable environmental management by improving data collection and analysis for evidenced-based policy formulation, baselines and target-setting in project and programme development.

8. The recent national development strategy[12] outlines the strategic orientation of a number of national development plans; the Seychelles sustainable development strategy[13], the Seychelles climate change strategy[14], the blue economy strategy (draft), and the Seychelles strategic plan[15]. The national development strategy focuses on four pillars: social, health, environment and governance, with the primary aim of establishing priorities and identifying financial requirements. Strategic upstream policy interventions in the area of environment and sustainable development continue to form the basis of UNDP-led support towards the realization of development plans such as the blue economy strategy and others.

9. The Government-led pioneering concept of the blue economy promotes sustainable socio-economic development[16]. It will require prioritization of a pro-conservation approach to protect the fragile natural environment so as to mitigate developmental impacts and combat climate change. This calls for a renewed focus on policies for conservation as well as sustainable exploitation of maritime resources, from fisheries to hydrocarbons, while maintaining the productivity and resilience of its ecosystems. The lessons identified in pioneering the blue economy concept will be shared, through South-South and triangular cooperation, with other oceanic nations, particularly small island developing States. An enabling environment that supports diversification, development and expansion of the private sector into new business areas of the blue economy concept will reduce vulnerability to external shocks. The newly approved public-private partnership policy[17] is a first step in that direction.

10. As stated in the intended nationally determined contributions[18], the Government considers adaptation and mitigation to climate change a top priority to reduce the vulnerability of Seychelles. Its reliance on fossil fuels continues to pose development challenges, as economic performance is

[11] Ibid.
[12] National development strategy, 2016-2020
[13] Seychelles sustainable development strategy, 2012-2020
[14] Seychelles climate change strategy, 2009-2020
[15] Seychelles strategic plan, 2016-2040
[16] *The Blue Economy: Seychelles Vision for a Blue Horizon*
[17] Public-private partnership policy, 2015
[18] Seychelles intended nationally determined contributions , 2015

closely linked and highly susceptible to fluctuations in fuel prices. Additional measures will be needed to ensure energy security while reducing the energy bill. Low-carbon development paths, which will contribute to greenhouse gas reduction, must be explored and promoted using appropriate technologies. According to the Foresight Report produced by United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), rising sea levels pose an imminent threat to the environmental and socio-economic stability of small island developing States, and Seychelles is among the most vulnerable nations identified in the report. Building resilience and capacity for disaster risk reduction remains a high priority. Issues of climate change need to be addressed with a social element, as the risk posed to livelihoods, and female headed households, could lead to further impoverishment of farmers and fishers.

11. Other significant challenges are linked to meeting international obligations. As a signatory to the Convention on Biological Diversity, Seychelles has embarked on the development of a marine spatial plan that will support obligations under the Convention by 2020: 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas under conservation. Seychelles has been able to restructure nearly $30 million of its Paris Club debt through an innovative debt-for-climate adaptation swap. This will allow the Government to redirect its debt payments to an independent trust fund used for reducing the climate vulnerability of marine and coastal ecosystems. The fund will enable the Government to adapt to the effects of climate change and address critical marine challenges pending global agreements on climate finance. Financing from the debt swap will support the implementation of a national marine spatial plan and ensure that approximately 30 per cent will be managed for conservation through various categories of marine protected areas.

12. The midterm review (in October 2015) of the previous country programme, 2012-2016, highlighted the interventions of UNDP, particularly those contributing to the ongoing dialogue on poverty alleviation and sustainable development (environment, energy and climate change mitigation). UNDP support in providing appropriate software and training, and capacity-building of the National Bureau of Statistics and the Agency for Social Protection, has enabled the Bureau of Statistics to conduct poverty analysis using improved data gathering to prepare household budget surveys. The midterm review emphasized the need to address social issues and promote good governance without losing sight of the primary focus of conservation and strengthening the environmental resilience of the islands and its people.

13. The review noted that Seychelles still faces a number of development challenges affecting the quality of life of its citizens. International parameters are not a true reflection of the extent of vulnerability of Seychelles. The application of universally agreed definitions of vulnerability, deprivation, exclusion and marginalization, obscure the complexities of these issues within the Seychelles and small island developing States context. The review highlighted that the study on multidimensional poverty indicators had assisted the Government in identifying and adjusting its policies concerning social welfare targeting. Additional qualitative studies on participatory poverty assessments and multidimensional poverty would assist in determining the profiles of the poor and would support the implementation of evidenced-based policies.

14. The review recognized that through its support in environment and energy, UNDP assisted the Government in creating the enabling legal and regulatory frameworks to facilitate the scaling-up of previous interventions. From biodiversity conservation to innovative co-management practices, new policies have been developed to enhance sustainable development and meet international obligations under the various multilateral environmental agreements. The protected areas project established the legal framework and information database for the development of the marine spatial plans. These became critical milestones in pioneering the blue economy concept and positioned Seychelles favourably for the debt-for-adaptation swap. Opportunities for scaling up protected area finance have been incorporated into the proposed programme. The rebate scheme established to promote the use of rooftop solar power provided the basis for further uptake of renewable energy development on a national scale, which will result in the elaboration of a proposal to the Green Climate Fund in 2016.

15. Based on these lessons, UNDP maintains its predominant focus on environmental and climate change interventions, with a strong recognition of the poverty-environment nexus. UNDP will continue to build on its comparative advantage and its collaboration with the Government and other stakeholders in addressing development challenges and pushing for transformative change focused on inclusivity and dialogue (through human rights-based approaches), while fostering transparent and accountable processes. The programme will channel upcoming investments towards the

achievement of the sustainable development goals through emphasis on the blue economy (goals 14 and 15) and tackling challenges related to poverty (goal 1) and inequalities (goal 10). Furthermore, the programme will continue with relatively small yet strategic and catalytic interventions to improve social protection through analytical support, advocating for policy reforms and promoting innovative approaches (goal 9). Building a knowledge-based society and expanding regional cooperation and learning through South-South or triangular cooperation will stimulate innovation, scaling-up, and replication of good practices, particularly through country-led regional programmes and joint initiatives such as the Global Environment Facility-funded International Waters and the joint management area demonstration between Mauritius and Seychelles on the extended continental shelf. UNDP will collaborate with other United Nations organizations and development partners to expand its work promoting gender equality, human rights, and the empowerment of women, with a sharper focus on external communications.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

16. UNDP is well positioned to partner with the Government in tackling the many challenges related to inclusive and sustainable growth. The UNDP country programme is anchored in government priorities – as outlined in the Seychelles sustainable development strategy, the national development strategy, the sustainable development goals, and the Samoa Pathway – and is aligned to the UNDP strategic plan. The programme will bring significant added value in high-level upstream policy support to aspects of sustainable development investments, as well as continuing with broad sustainable development goals advocacy across all sectors. Investment will continue to strengthen the capacities of national actors, systems and institutions, through targeted policy interventions and translation of the sustainable development goals at the national level, to accelerate growth and safeguard development gains. Partnerships and networks to implement and monitor national initiatives will be fundamental principles. South-South exchanges and lessons learned from best practices will be explored. The new programme will complement ongoing regional and global programmes such as access and benefit-sharing and the Biodiversity Finance Initiative, in both of which Seychelles participates as a pilot country.

17. The support will help to ensure that data is gender disaggregated, and will support policy reform in reducing gender disparities. Programmatic interventions will help to sustain the achievements of past interventions, and will work towards the attainment of applicable sustainable development goals, notably those that focus on climate change, reduced inequalities and economic inclusion, and empowerment of the poor through human rights-based approaches.

Inclusive development and climate change

18. The main pillar and thrust of the programme is the poverty-environment nexus, recognizing the dependence of the economy at large – as well as large segments of the population – on environmental services. Inclusive development and climate change adaptation and mitigation go hand in hand and are mutually supportive, as expressed in government vision and development strategies. Climate change, inclusiveness, social protection, gender equality and women's empowerment are important components to support the implementation of national priorities, in line with achieving sustainable development outcomes and leaving no one behind, which are closely linked to the sustainable development goals and the Samoa Pathway.

19. UNDP will build on the capacities of the National Bureau of Statistics to analyse the complexities of poverty by coordinating technical support and broadening knowledge exchanges within the region, ensuring that development gains remain inclusive that and poverty is reduced. The Bureau will be supported in conducting poverty-mapping and zoning exercises that will develop the evidence required to address issues of inequality among women and youth, in particular. National studies will be undertaken for the various target groups to define poverty, livelihoods and vulnerability so as to provide baselines for the elaboration of evidence-based poverty reduction policies and strategies and social support programmes. The empirical evidence produced will inform the development and implementation of transformative policies that reduce social, environmental and economic vulnerability. This will require continuous engagement with the Government and civil society to garner support for inclusive growth strategies through the development of socio-economic and environmental programmes under the blue economy concept. UNDP will provide access to best

practices through its network, and will support South-South cooperation and lessons learned from other countries in developing environmental programmes that address poverty. UNDP will collaborate with UNEP to provide policy support to addressing poverty reduction through environmental linkages. UNDP will support the National Bureau of Statistics through technical support and by engaging with various organizations, including the World Bank and the Food and Agriculture Organization, to ensure that the methodology and findings are technically robust.

20. Within resource constraints, UNDP will collaborate with the Regional Service Centre on regional programmes and will work with the Ministry of Social Affairs to combat vulnerability and exclusion and advocate for evidence-based policy reforms to safeguard vulnerable groups. UNDP will continue its advocacy with other government departments for cost-sharing to address inequality issues.

21. The programme will focus on supporting and realizing blue economy strategies in Seychelles. The National Development Strategy has the goal of transforming Seychelles into a sustainable and inclusive blue economy. An alternative economic approach that conceptualizes oceans as 'development spaces' and incorporates the real value of natural (blue) capital into all aspects of economic activity will be pursued in implementing the programme. UNDP will support harmonization of ecosystem values into economic modelling, pioneering a transformation to a new paradigm of sustainable development that appreciates oceanic ecosystem services and products as drivers of development. Partnerships with other initiatives, such as with the International Union for Conservation of Nature, the Nature Conservancy, the World Bank and others, will be explored and strengthened. The strategic partnership agreement between the United Nations country team and the Government will enhance cooperation and mobilize resources for effective implementation of the blue economy strategy and promote United Nations 'delivering as one' efforts.

22. The programme will support mainstreaming blue growth in the National Development Strategy to promote the transition to a blue economy, and will focus on capacity-building. UNDP will apply sound management practices and participatory engagement of non-governmental bodies and communities to ensure that the marine and terrestrial environments are protected, enhanced and safeguarded. UNDP will contribute to exploring and testing strategies for sustainable financing of protected areas by pioneering new management systems. In particular, it will work towards implementation of the marine spatial plan; the debt-for-adaptation swap; and the establishment and functioning of the Seychelles Conservation and Climate Adaptation Trust Fund secretariat. This will support the obligation to place 30 per cent of the exclusive economic zone under various categories of marine protected areas, 15 per cent being classified as high biodiversity areas.[19] UNDP will build upon previously undertaken studies identifying the high biodiversity areas. It is envisaged that the blue economy framework will be built on a robust platform to empower and provide opportunities for all, leaving no one behind.

23. For climate change, the focus will be on mitigation and adaptation, conservation of ecosystems and biodiversity, and disaster risk reduction, with increasing efforts to blend those diverse elements into a 'whole island' approach to managing interlinked ecosystems and environmental flows, ensuring that the impacts on gender and communities are effectively reflected.

(a) *Climate change mitigation.* Building on previous work funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the programme will promote the adoption of renewable energy technologies and resource use efficiencies, and their scaling-up through additional climate finance opportunities. UNDP will work with the Seychelles Energy Commission to address issues highlighted in the national energy policy,[20] supporting an increase in the proportion of renewable energy to 15 per cent by 2030, and will support the Government in establishing a world eco-capital on the island of La Digue. Partnerships with the private sector will be explored through ongoing incentives schemes. UNDP will support state and non-state initiatives to assist 500 impoverished households in adopting green technology, and will support initiatives to reduce the carbon footprint. Additionally, UNDP will support national studies to gather evidence on the benefits of climate change mitigation measures.

[19] Marine spatial plan. High biodiversity areas are expected to be fishing exclusion areas.
[20] Seychelles long-term energy policy 2010

(b) *Climate change adaptation.* The focus will be on managing watersheds to address water scarcity and flooding, and managing and restoring coastal forests and fringe reefs to prevent flooding and saline intrusions. The programme will extend previous Adaptation Fund board initiatives on Mahe and Praslin Islands to La Digue, leveraged through European Union finance[21], strengthening national institutions and assisting flood-prone communities, including through participation of those communities in the activities. Programme interventions will increase women's access to alternative livelihood opportunities in flood-prone communities. Attention will be paid to scaling up previous GEF and United States Agency for International Development-financed initiatives aimed at restoring coral cover on damaged reefs as a reef-building measure to maintain coastal defences. This will be achieved through larger-scale coral restoration in priority sites. Synergies will be built with the newly established Seychelles Conservation and Climate Adaptation Trust Fund [22] and the Biodiversity Finance Initiative.

(c) *Ecosystems and biodiversity.* UNDP will continue to support conservation of the natural environment and resources that are the foundation of the economy, focusing on conserving ecosystems by expanding and strengthening protected areas and making them more financially sustainable. This will complement government work towards better management of the exclusive economic zone under the marine spatial plan. Natural areas outside the protected areas will be targeted through initiatives aimed at maintaining forest cover, decreasing fire proneness, and controlling and mitigating development impacts. Communities and the private sector will be engaged through partnership mechanisms that encourage communities to be guardians of their own resources, and private tourism operators, such as owners and managers of private islands, to invest significantly in maintaining their natural capital. UNDP will engage with other development partners in gathering disaggregated data to support initiatives that have a positive impact on the livelihoods of women and children. In the same vein, UNDP will develop access- and benefit sharing, and bio-prospecting initiatives, in support of the Nagoya Protocol aimed at engaging communities and the private sector in the valorization of natural capital elements.

III. Programme and risk management

24. National implementation will be the preferred modality of programme implementation. Strict adherence to Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers principles will mitigate the risk of insufficient implementation capacity. UNDP will provide support services as needed, with all implementation-related activities charged directly to the concerned project in accordance with UNDP policies and procedures on direct project costs. The use of direct implementation may be explored where necessary, in agreement with the Government and UNDP headquarters, or maintained for ongoing and approved programmes.

25. UNDP adopts a portfolio approach with fewer outcomes, consolidating projects, applying integrated cross-cutting programming, and increasing the share of regional projects in its portfolio. With the considerable increase in programme financial volume, the joint UNDP-Government programme offices have been housed together to maximize efficiencies and capacity-building opportunities. To further mitigate risks, projects will undergo a systematic review to ensure environmental and social safeguards. Integrated, flexible and innovative programme design, systems of data collection, evidence-based results reporting, and communication will be emphasized, ensuring that lessons learned are addressed and initiatives scalable and sustainable. A communication strategy will be prepared to increase the transparency, visibility and impact of UNDP interventions, as well as demonstrate thought leadership and knowledge-sharing in priority programme areas such as response to climate change. Adequate resources for communication and outreach activities will be earmarked under the programmes and projects, providing opportunities to share knowledge with other high-income countries and small island developing States. Risk-mitigation efforts will be built into programme design; and UNDP will strengthen the capacities of relevant institutions to deliver programmes.

[21] European Union Global Climate Change Alliance project
[22] Seychelles Conservation and Climate Adaptation Trust Fund

26. Since Seychelles is a high-income country, many traditional bilateral partners have reprioritized their assistance, which limits the donor base, creates a challenge in mobilizing resources, and poses sustainability risks. This calls for a broader, more creative approach to partnerships and support to the Government in harnessing available climate financing. Resource mobilization seeks to increase the number of regional climate projects managed by the country office, and access to innovative and new climate funds, such as the Green Climate Fund, are areas that will be explored. The private sector and non-traditional donors will be engaged across the programme. The relatively small project-focused presence of UNDP enables the unit to resize in relation to programme size, making it sustainable, despite limited Government financial contributions.

27. The UNDF midterm review recognized that comparative advantage comes from being physically present as well as having a flexible programme approach. The joint Government-UNDP project coordinating unit is an appropriate and successful model of implementing and monitoring projects in a coordinated and holistic manner. Centralizing the operations in the project coordinating unit has led to cost savings, and should be continued. Although project management is identified as a weak element in some national institutions, the UNDP-supported programmes have benefited from the rigor, focus and thoroughness of the international standards fostered by the UNDP within the unit, and it is recommended that this be maintained and strengthened for future programmes. The steering committees of all the donor-funded projects continue to provide guidance and mitigate potential risks in implementation and delivery of results.

28. UNDP will strengthen existing partnerships, at national and international levels, based on the strength of results and links built with the Government and development partners over the last decade. Long-standing coordination mechanisms with the European Union, the World Bank, and United Nations country team members will be strengthened to achieve synergies on collective poverty and environment programmes. New partnerships will be explored with emerging international non-governmental organization partners, and existing ones with the Indian Ocean Commission and the members of the country team will be strengthened through the upcoming United Nations strategic partnership agreement with Government, particularly on areas supporting the blue economy strategy. There remains significant potential for South-South and triangular cooperation, through the regional programmes managed by the country office, as well as through the upcoming Green Climate Fund programmes and the regional adaptation project between Mauritius and Seychelles, including exchanges and knowledge-sharing with other Indian Ocean Islands.

29. This country programme outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the UNDP programme and operations policies and procedures and the internal controls framework

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

30. UNDP will ensure that project monitoring and evaluation frameworks are in place and aligned with programme priorities, including strengthening the capacities of implementing partners in data collection and usage. UNDP will establish and manage a cost-shared project monitoring and evaluation function supporting the baseline, project and impact evaluations. The emphasis will be on data disaggregation to allow better monitoring and targeting. Partners will be involved in joint monitoring visits and mid-year reviews, as well as assurance activities to promote understanding of the relevance of monitoring and evaluation activities and to improve results-based management. The UNDP gender marker will be used to monitor expenditure and improve gender-based planning and decision-making. The objective will be to measure the impact of the programme in relation to the sustainable development goals and the Samoa Pathway, and commitments under the intended nationally determined contributions, 2015, by improving the capacity of institutions to collect and analyse environment and poverty statistics.

31. UNDP will address gaps in baselines and targets by conducting baseline studies, setting aside at least 2 per cent of the programme budget to strengthen the data collection and management capacities of partners and implement evaluation plans. In collaboration with United Nations partners, UNDP will work with the National Bureau of Statistics and the Ministry of Environment, Energy

and Climate Change to ensure that important parameters of data sets such as social protection, the poverty-environment nexus, employment, gender, natural resources, and governance at the subnational level are included in the surveys that are carried out.

32. To facilitate evidence-based programme design and broaden the debate on the national development agenda and the sustainable development goals, research, surveys and issues briefs will be produced in collaboration with key stakeholders (the World Bank, the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, academic institutions, the National Bureau of Statistics, the Blue Economy Research Institute, and the University of Seychelles).

Annex. Results and resources framework for Seychelles (2017-2020)

National priority or goal: Inclusive development and climate change

Strategic partnership agreement outcome: A sustainable Seychelles with enhanced economic growth, income opportunities and social inclusion, supported and promoted by responsive strategies towards poverty reduction and gender equality. Building economic and environmental resilience through the design, implementation and integration of sustainable solutions into development planning processes at national and subnational levels to support the blue economy concept, while ensuring climate change adaptation and mitigation concerns are fully addressed.

Related UNDP strategic plan outcome:
Outcome 1: Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded

Strategic partnership agreement/ United Nations Development Framework outcome indicators, baselines, targets	Data source, frequency of data collection, and responsibilities	Indicative country programme outputs *(including indicators, baselines, targets)*	Major partners/partnerships Frameworks	Indicative resources by outcome (in $ thousands)
Indicator: Income and food poverty **Baseline:** (a) Income poverty, 39.3% (2013) (b) Food poverty, 24% (2013) **Targets:** (a) Income poverty, 20% (2020) (b) Food poverty, 10% (2020) **Indicator:** Coverage of social protection systems, disaggregated by at-risk groups **Baseline:** 0 **Target:** 75% (2020)	**Data source:** Household budget survey; poverty analysis report; Human Development Report **Frequency:** Survey every 5 years; focus group discussions; vulnerability surveys (annual) **Responsibility**: National Bureau of Statistics, development partners **Data source**: Household budget survey; poverty analysis report; Human Development Report **Frequency**: Survey every 5 years, focus group discussions, vulnerability surveys (annual) **Responsibility**: National Bureau of Statistics, development partners	**Output 1.** Capacities of public institutions are enabled to develop, monitor and evaluate policies, programmes and legislation relevant to poverty reduction. **Indicator 1.1.** No. of institutions using vulnerability and poverty profiles data for evidence-based policymaking and implementation of social schemes. *Baseline*: 0 (2016) *Target*: 5 *Source*: National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Agency for Social Protection (ASP), Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Finance **Indicator 1.2.** Vulnerability scale for Seychelles **Indicator 1.3.** Percentage of people benefitting from poverty alleviation and livelihoods schemes, disaggregated by sex. *Baseline*: 0 male, 0 female (2016) *Target*: 20% male, 30% female **Output 2.** Options enabled and facilitated for inclusive and sustainable social protection **Indicator 2.1.** No of social protection schemes targeting the poor and other at-risk groups, especially women and youth, disaggregated by sex. *Baseline*: 0 (2016) *Target:* 4 *Source:* NBS, ASP **Indicator 2.2.** Percentage of households benefiting from social protection schemes, disaggregated by sex *Baseline*: 0 male-headed households, 0 female headed households (2016) *Target*: 20% male-headed households, 40% female-headed households (2016) *Source:* NBS, ASP	National Bureau of Statistics Ministry of Finance Ministry of Social Affairs Agency for Social Protection Ministry of Health Seychelles Energy Commission Ministry of Lands and Housing Ministry of Environment Ministry of Agriculture Environmental non-governmental organizations National Bureau of Standards National Institute for Science, Technology and Innovation University of Seychelles European Investment Bank/ Public Utilities Corporation (PUC) International Atomic Energy Agency UNEP European Union Watershed committees	**Regular:** $418,000 **Other:** $35,879,000

Indicator: Coverage of cost-efficient and sustainable energy **Baseline:** 6% (2015) **Target:** 10% (2020) **Indicator:** Hectares of land that are managed sustainably under an in situ conservation regime, a sustainable use regime and an access and benefits sharing regime **Baseline:** 44,200 hectares protected areas estate (conservation), 0 hectares terrestrial sustainable use areas, 0 hectares access and benefits sharing (2016) **Target:** 121,695 ha protected areas 2,169 hectares terrestrial sustainable use, access and benefits sharing to be determined (2020)	**Data source** National energy strategy and action plans; La Digue renewable energy action plan; implementation reports; UNFCCC INDC status reports **Frequency**: Annual **Responsibility**: Seychelles Energy Commission, MEECC (INDC reports), Development partners **Data Source:** MEECC project implementation reports **Frequency:** Annual **Responsibility:** Project Coordination Unit, La Digue District Administration, Development partners	**Output 3:** .Inclusive and sustainable solutions adopted to achieve increased energy efficiency (especially off-grid sources of renewable energy) **Indicator 3.1.** No. of households benefiting from grant and loan schemes for Renewable Energy Technology and Energy Efficient appliances, disaggregated by sex *Baseline*: 0 poor and 35 female-headed households (2016) *Target*: 200 poor and 300 female headed households *Source*: Seychelles Energy Commission (SEC) **Indicator 3.2.** No. of green jobs created, disaggregated by sex *Baseline*: 20 men, 12 women (2016) *Target*:100 men, 60 women *Source*: SEC **Indicator 3.3.** Extent of modern energy coverage (wind/solar) *Baseline :* Less than 1% *Target:* 5% by 2020; 15% by 2030 **Output 4.** Effective institutional, legislative and policy frameworks in place to enhance the implementation of disaster and climate risk management measures at national levels **Indicator 4.1.** Area of watershed outside protected areas brought under integrated planning for sustainable development *Baseline*: 0 (2016) *Target*: 2,169 hectares *Source*: MEECC **Indicator 4.2.** No. of disaster risk reduction and adaptation strategies/action plans with clearly defined institutional responsibilities and multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms *Baseline:* 0 *Target:* 1 **Indicator 4.3.** Area of rehabilitated water provisioning and watershed flooding attenuation systems *Baseline*: 0 hectares (2016) *Target*: 3,300 hectares *Source*: MEECC **Output 5.** Climate change adaptation and mitigation actions are scaled up across sectors. **Indicator 5.1.** No of systems in place to access, deliver, monitor, report on and verify use of climate finance		

		Baseline: 0 (2016) *Target:* 5 *Source:* MEECC, SEC, PUC, Project Coordinating Unit **Indicator 5.2.** Hectares of coastal ecosystems under management/ restoration *Baseline:* 1,293 ha Marine Protected Areas and Mangroves (2016) *Target:* 4,020 hectares marine protected areas and 3,000 hectares sea grass beds (2020) Source; MEECC, PUC, other **Indicator 5.3.** Area of forest managed to reduce flooding and protect water resources during drought *Baseline:* 3,102 hectares (Morne Seychellois) 2016 *Target:* 5,337 hectares (2020) **Output 6. Measures in place and implemented across sectors to increase women's access to alternative livelihood opportunities in flood prone communities** **Indicator 6.1.** No. of UNDP-supported alternative livelihood initiatives developed, disaggregated by sector *Baseline:* 0 (2016) *Target:* 5 (2020) Source: UNDP, NBS, Ministry of Employment, Ministry of Social Affairs **Indicator 6.2.** No. of woman-headed-households benefiting from alternative livelihood initiatives Baseline: 0 (2016) Target: 300 (2020) Source: UNDP, NBS, Ministry of Social Affairs		